

WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, March 04, 2007

Hide?	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L4 and (bvdv or (bovine adj viral adj diarrhea) or sars or (severe adj acute adj respiratory))	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 and (coronavirus or flavivirus)	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and glutathione\$	428
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(514/18)[CCLS]	2245
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(514/18)![CCLS]	2245
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(514/18)[CCLS]	2245

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a preventive or therapeutic composition for viral infectious diseases due to virus belonging to the Coronaviridae family or Flaviviridae family comprising reduced or oxidized glutathione, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and catechin. The antiviral activities of reduced glutathione and of catechin (ECG) were demonstrated. A composition for nasal administration contained reduced glutathione 1 g, sodium acetate 0.3 g, methylparaben 0.1 g, propylparaben 0.02 g, sodium chloride (appropriate amount), HCl or NaOH (amount needed for adjustment of pH), and water to 100 mL.

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2005:1138719 CAPLUS
DN 144:133624
TI Laboratory on a microfluidic chip
AU Lin, Bingcheng; Qin, Jiamua
CS Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, The Chinese Academy of Sciences,
Dalian, 116023, Peop. Rep. China
SO Sepu (2005), 23(5), 456-463
CODEN: SEPUEJ; ISSN: 1000-8713
PB Kexue Chubanshe
DT Journal; General Review
LA Chinese
AB A review. The recent achievements of microfluidic chip and its applications, based on the works mainly carried out in the authors' lab are reviewed. The chip fabrication capabilities have been extended into design and fabricate chips with higher degree of complexity in different materials, such as quartz, glass, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), and polydimethyl siloxane (PDMS). A set of methods for surface modification of micro-channels on such materials have been developed, which results in better reproducibility and higher efficiency in protein and peptide anal. The use of novel materials for chip fabrication is also under investigation. A series of microfluidic workstations with integrated chip manipulation as well as laser induced fluorescence (LIF), UV, electrochem. and chemiluminescence detection modules have been developed to attain the abilities of complex microfluidic control and data acquisition schemes. A single cell/single mol. imaging system was built up for dynamic anal. of mol. or cellular events too. Based on the work mentioned above, different functional units, such as membrane, monolithic, isotachopheresis (ITP) etc. were set up and integrated. Glycoform separation of turkey ovalbumin in a lectin monolithic column and an electrophoresis channel was performed on an integrated microchip. And a novel technique has been developed that allows for the coupling of ITP and non-gel sieving electrophoresis for protein anal. in a single microchip and resulting in approx.50 fold increase of the sensitivity in comparison with the use of gel electrophoresis only. A single mol. detection (SMD) based technique was developed for simultaneously measuring both bulk flow and near-wall flow velocity in the microchannels. And more recently, an SMD based technol. was developed for observing mol. interactions at single mol. level. An ultra-rapid microchip electrophoresis method was established for simultaneous determination intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reduced glutathione (GSH) related to apoptosis and oxidative stress. In an effort to develop a novel microfluidic based drug screening platform, systematic studies on the interaction between granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) and sulfated oligosaccharides were carried out at both mol. and cellular levels. Doxorubicin induced apoptosis of human hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2)

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was studied using the integrated microfluidic device with concentration generator. In the application phase, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) diagnosis based on reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) an microfluidic chip electrophoresis (MCE) with 18 cases, methylation anal. of the P16 gene in 159 samples of patients and refs. for cancer diagnosis and polymorphism anal. of gene in 226 patients and refs. with essential hypertension are described. Forty-three up to date refs. are cited.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2005:21263 CAPLUS
DN 143:20578

TI Prokaryotic expression, refolding, and purification of fragment 450-650 of the spike protein of SARS-coronavirus
AU Zhao, Jin-Cun; Zhao, Zhen-Dong; Wang, Wei; Gao, Xiao-Ming
CS Department of Immunology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
SO Protein Expression and Purification (2005), 39(2), 169-174
CODEN: PEXPEJ; ISSN: 1046-5928
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The spike (S) glycoprotein is one of the major structure proteins of SARS-associated coronavirus (CoV). Fragment 450-650 (S450-650) of the S protein contains receptor-binding domain and neutralizing epitopes. In this study, S450-650 was expressed with a histidine tag in Escherichia coli BL21. Bacterial inclusion bodies containing the recombinant S450-650 were solubilized with 8 M urea and then applied onto a Ni-nitrilotriacetic acid column. On-column refolding and purification was performed. Reduced glutathione and oxidized glutathione were included in the refolding buffer. In the wash and elution buffers, glycerol and glucose were necessary additives to prevent protein aggregation during purification. This refolding and purification procedure allowed production of S450-650 at up to 500 µg/mL in soluble form, which maintained appropriate antigenicity and immunogenicity. It was able to induce strong IGC responses in BALB/c mice. In Western blot assays, the recombinant S450-650 was recognized by monoclonal Ab against the His-tag and also sera from a convalescent SARS patient. S450-650-based ELISA system was able to detect anti-SARS-CoV IGC Abs in patient sera.

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L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
AN 2004:1123967 CAPLUS
DN 142:91101
TI Plasma proteome of severe acute respiratory syndrome analyzed by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry
AU Chen, Jenn-Han; Chang, Yu-Wang; Yao, Chen-Wen; Chiueh, Tzong-Shi; Huang, Su-Chin; Chien, Ko-Yi; Chen, An; Chang, Feng-Yee; Wong, Chi-Huey; Chen, Yu-Ju
CS School of Dentistry, Tri-Service General Hospital, National Defense Medical Center, National Defense University, Taipei, 114, Taiwan
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2004), 101(49), 17039-17044
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PB National Academy of Sciences
DT Journal

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10/565,434 3/5/2007 Primary Examiner Dell Chism

LA English

AB The authors have investigated the plasma proteome by using 2D gel electrophoresis and MS from patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). A complete proteomic anal. was performed on four patients with SARS in different time courses, and a total of 38 differential spots were selected for protein identification. Most of the proteins identified are acute phase proteins, and their presence represents the consequence of serial cascades initiated by SARS coronavirus infection. There are several proteins that have never been identified in plasma before using 2D gel electrophoresis, among which peroxiredoxin II was chosen for further study by analyzing addn. 20 plasma samples from patients with probable and suspected SARS and patients with fever, resp. The results showed that the level of plasma peroxiredoxin II in patients with SARS is significantly high and could be secreted by T cells. Taken together, these findings indicate that active innate immune responses, along with the oxidn -associated injuries, may play a major role in the pathogenesis of SARS.

RE.CNT 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:13:00 ON 04 MAR 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 23:13:47 ON 04 MAR 2007

L1 141 S FLAVIVIRUS AND CORONAVIRUS

L2 1 S L1 AND GLUTATHION?

L3 68486 S GLUTATHION? AND REDUC? AND OXID?

L4 8 S L3 AND (SARS OR BVDV)

L5 4 DUP REMO L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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